

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York Herald.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 119

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th av.—OTHELLO.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE BURLESQUE EXTRA-TRAVAGANZA OF THE FORTY THIEVES.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fourth street.—LA MAITRE DE CHATELAIN—MANS, LANDRY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 123d street.—SCHOOL.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HUMPTY DUMPTY, WITH FEATURING.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth Avenue and 23d street.—THE TEMPEST.

ROBERTS THEATRE, Bowery.—THE SEVEN DRAKES; OR, HARKIN AND THE WORLD OF WONDERS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 4th street.—ROSSINI'S PORTRAIT—MANS.

WATERLEY THEATRE, 5th Broadway.—ELLY HOLY'S BURLESQUE COMPANY—PARIS; OR, THE JUDGMENT.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—ROBINSON CRUSOE AND HIS MAN FRIDAY, &c.

WOODS MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and Broadway.—Afternoon and evening performance.

MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—STREETS OF NEW YORK.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—FRENCH OPERA—LA PERICHOLE.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 4th Broadway.—COMIC SKETCHES AND LIVING STATUES—PICTO.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 4th Broadway.—STREET ENTERTAINMENTS—THREE SINGERS TO ONE BOY.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 20 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASIC ENTERTAINMENT.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—DE CHALL'S LECTURE, "A JOURNEY TO THE COUNTRY OF THE DWARF."

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOVER'S MINSTRELS—LEAF FOR LIFE, &c.

MEXICAN EXHIBITION PARLOR, No. 756 Broadway.—CHRISTIAN MATTHEW AND CHILLO, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, April 29, 1869.

TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements should be sent in before eight o'clock, P. M., to insure proper classification.

THE HERALD IN BROOKLYN.

Notice to Carriers and Newsdealers.

Brooklyn carriers and newsdealers will in future receive their papers at the BRANCH OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD, No. 145 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS and all letters for the NEW YORK HERALD will be received as above.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated April 28.

The two-year old plate of £200, at the Newmarket races yesterday, was won by Lord Westmoreland's Guy Dayrell.

The Fenians, Costello and Warren, were entertained on Tuesday evening, in Cork. A dinner was given in their honor, which was well attended and much enthusiasm manifested.

The French Corps Legislatif has adjourned. The election for new members is fixed for the 23d proximo.

Count Bismarck in the Prussian Diet yesterday, complained that the convention with the United States for protecting emigrants was a failure, because of the obstacles in the way of establishing an international tribunal for the adjudication of cases of complaint.

One of the republican members in the Spanish Cortes on Tuesday was called to order by the President for expressing atheistical principles. His comrades becoming incensed left the house, but eventually returned, when a conciliation was effected. The amendment in favor of maintaining the present unity of the Catholic religion and worship was rejected.

Cuba.

Two war vessels have recently left Havana to intercept a filibustering expedition which the government was informed had left some Gulf port for Cuba under the escort of a steamer and two men-of-war. On the receipt of later intelligence the Spanish Admiral had sailed forth in a tugboat. Exciting rumors were current in Havana that a conflict had ensued. An American, named Robert Stevenson, had been arrested by the insurgents because he had condemned their action in holding Napoleon Arango a prisoner.

Venezuela.

By way of St. Thomas, the 15th of April, we have later advices from Maracaibo. The populace of that city was in a fearful condition for want of water. Not a drop of rain had fallen for three years. A letter from a respectable firm says that the town is about to be deserted. Merchants and all are about leaving on account of the total lack of water.

Paraguay.

Advices from Rio Janeiro by the Atlantic cable state that preparations were being made for a final attack upon Lopez, and an advance would probably take place about the last of April.

The Legislature.

The Senate yesterday passed the following bills:

Fixing the salaries of judges and clerks of courts in Brooklyn; relative to proceedings in admiralty; amendment of law; to amend the charter of the commercial warehouse of New York; to amend the act authorizing life insurance companies to make special deposits of securities in the Insurance Department; to provide for the appointment of receivers for safe depositing companies in certain cases. The general bill allowing towns to bind themselves in aid of railroads was amended in Committee of the Whole so as to exclude the counties of New York, Kings, Erie, Albany, Westchester and six other counties, and was then ordered to a third reading. Several unimportant resolutions were acted upon, and the Senate adjourned.

In the Assembly a message was received from the Governor vetoing the bill to incorporate the village of Chateaugay, on the grounds that the charter sought to establish a property qualification for voters and was therefore in conflict with the constitution. The veto was sustained, 53 to 1. A large number of bills were passed, the most important being the bill regulating the power and sale of illuminating gas in New York; the canal appropriation bill, and making it a crime to impute want of chastity to a female. The Assembly then adjourned.

Miscellaneous.

The National Sunday School Convention commenced its third session yesterday in the First Baptist church, Newark, N. J. A large number of delegates from Sunday school organizations throughout the Union were present. The Convention organized by the selection of Mr. George W. Stuart, of Philadelphia,

as permanent president, and a vice president from each State in the Union. The afternoon session was opened with singing by the children from the Home for Little Wanderers at Philadelphia. A delegation from the British provinces was introduced, and the Convention extended greetings with the Convention of Sunday School Workers of London. The afternoon was mostly occupied in hearing reports from societies.

The National Dress Reform Association met in Washington yesterday and among the speakers was Doctress Lydia Sayre Hasbrouck, of Syracuse, who made a sharp and spirited attack of considerable length upon President Grant because he had refused to see Mrs. Dr. Walker until she wore the usual costume of her sex. At the conclusion Mrs. Dr. Walker announced that Miss Hasbrouck had her premises all wrong. President Grant had never said it, but President Lincoln had remarked that he was afraid to see women who wore pants.

The Delaware Indian tribe has become wholly extinct, a portion having been incorporated in the Cherokee tribe and the remainder having become citizens of Kansas as long ago as April, 1867, but there is an Indian Agent for the tribe who regularly draws his salary. It is stated that this is not an isolated case, and that there are large quantities of supplies drawn every year for Indian tribes who no longer exist.

An order was issued yesterday by the War Department directing the resumption of recruiting and assigning officers who are waiting orders to recruiting duty.

The trial of young Chaloner, of Quebec, who murdered Ensign Whitaker, of the British army, at a skating rink last winter, for seducing his sister, is set down for Saturday next.

Miss Ellen Corlock, a young woman, died in Hoboken yesterday from malpractice on the part. It is alleged, of certain physicians in this city, Louis Wieseweller, who confessed to having seduced her, was committed without bail, the judge remarking that it was a clear case of manslaughter.

The Hon. Henry Wilson made a speech to the armistice at Springfield, Mass., yesterday afternoon, on the subject of the Eight Hour law. He said he would lay the matter before President Grant, and pledged Congress to the defence of the working classes.

The Virginia Conservative State Convention met in Richmond yesterday, but will probably nominate no candidates, concentrating their vote on the nominee of the conservative republicans.

In a trial in the United States District Court in Savannah, Ga., yesterday, the jury being called upon to take the iron-clad oath, all left the box and the trial could not proceed.

A general suspension of work has been decided upon by the 50,000 coal miners in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania.

The City.

The inquest in the Long Island Railroad slaughter was continued yesterday. Oliver Charlief, the president of the road, being one of the witnesses examined. At the conclusion a disgraceful squabble ensued between him and the foreman of the jury about a piece of iron picked up by the latter at the scene of disaster. The investigation was finally adjourned until May 5.

On Tuesday a modest, middle-aged lady, whose principal name is Mary C. Miller, was arrested on the charge of being a hotel thief. She confessed the crimes and implicated Mrs. Lynch, a jeweler under the New York Hotel; Keres & Judd, a firm doing business at No. 609 Broadway; and one Cimgan, No. 46 Nassau street, as receivers of the stolen property, which amounted to \$8,000 or \$9,000. These latter parties were arrested yesterday and were held without bail.

The work towards removing the obstructions in Hell Gate has ceased, the time allowed the contractor having expired and an application to the War Department for an extension remaining unanswered.

In the spirit photograph case yesterday the testimony was closed. Mr. Bogardus and Mr. Fredrick, both experts, and Mr. P. T. Barnum, a showman, testified, the latter saying that he believed in spirits; that he always gave money's worth at the Museum, but that he might have given facts a little drapery sometimes when the naked truth would not serve. The case was finally rested, and counsel will sum up on Monday.

The great pigeon shooting match which was arranged to take place at Dubois' track, in Eighth avenue, yesterday, was effectually stopped by an order from Superintendent Kennedy, who held that it was a violation of the act to prevent cruelty to animals.

The stock market yesterday was animated and strong in the forenoon, but closed dull and heavy. Gold finally closed at 133½.

The steamship Weser, Captain Wenke, of the North German (Lloyd's) line, will leave Hoboken at two P. M. to-day for Southampton and Bremen. The mails will close at the Post Office at twelve M.

The steamship Morro Castle, Captain R. Adams, will leave pier No. 4 North river at three P. M. to-day for Havana.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Señor Jose N. Casanova and P. C. Casanova, of Cuba, and Captain Putnam, of Boston, are at the Astor House.

Colonel Bushnell, of Connecticut; Speaker Elaine of Washington; General Stevenson, of Massachusetts; Senator Fresenius, of Maine, and General Fremont, of New York, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General Humphries, of the United States Army, is at the Hoffman House.

Senator George E. Spencer, of Alabama; Colonel R. P. Noah, of Washington; Governor C. C. Cow, of New Mexico; W. E. Van Weel, of the United States Army; Colonel J. D. Champlin, of St. Louis; Colonel C. Burdell, of Michigan, and General D. E. Cohn, of Alabama, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Señor Ramon Navarro, of Cuba, is at the St. Julien Hotel.

Mr. Berthemy, French Minister, and Mr. Edm. Amy, Prussian Minister, to Washington, are at the Brevoort House.

Colonel Robert Lenox Banks and Mrs. J. T. Hoffman, of Albany, are at the Clarendon Hotel. Ex-Governor Cony and N. G. Hieburn, of Maine; Hiram Walbridge, of Washington, and General C. Tochan, of Richmond, Va., are stopping at the Stevens House.

Prominent Departures.

Senator Henry Wilson and family, for Boston; Senator Chandler, for Michigan; ex-Governor Parker, for New Jersey; General M. S. Littlefield, B. A. Willard and Professor Samuel Gardiner, for Washington; Colonel James Taylor, for Newport, Ky.; General Schenck, for Ohio; General Robinson, for Detroit; Lieutenant Morrison, for Buffalo, and Mrs. Jay Cooke and family sailed yesterday for Europe.

A MAN OF "LETTERS."—Sprague.

ONE OF GRANT'S ORGANS.—Ground daily in front of St. Paul's churchyard by a one-armed soldier.

A LASTING REPUTATION FOR AN IGNORABLE ACT.—A man just deceased, at the age of seventy-eight, is obituarized by the newspapers for having, thirty-seven years ago, pulled a man's nose. But that nose was General Jackson's.

HOUSES AT THE FERRY.—Sometimes the carmen who bring twenty-five barrels of sugar at a load over the Williamsburg ferry find it impossible for their teams to draw the load up the ferry bridge, and in these cases they have to ask the assistance of another carman and borrow the use of his horses. Then a rope is hitched to the tongue of the truck on the boat and to the cart up in the street, and the horses in the street and the horses on the bridge pulling together, and twenty carmen shouting at the horses at the same time, the load is drawn up, to the great relief of the passengers who are detained till the cart shall get off the boat. Perhaps all this difficulty is due to the fact that six thousand pounds is only half a load for two horses. Can Justice Dowling tell?

The Demoralization of the Republican Party—Signs of An Impending Break-Up.

The republican party is fearfully demoralized. The rank and file of this hitherto all-powerful organization have no longer any common bond of union, except the common bond of the public plunder, and over the plunder since the 4th of March last they have been growing, snarling, snapping and fighting like infuriated cats and dogs. There have been, on an average, say ten applicants for every desirable office in the gift of the President with the consent of the Senate, and so, for every patriot removed, nine patriots are disappointed and some are incensed and disgusted. The President has been making quick work of an ugly job. Within two months from his inauguration he has filled nearly all the desirable places; but he has at the same time, with the consent of the Senate, filled all the land with the groans of the wounded. The unlucky place-hunters have turned against him, against the lucky ones and against each other; and such an exhibition of wrath and scandal, with the washing of dirty linen before the public, we have not had since the first great Cabinet imbroglio of General Jackson.

From republican journals we are informed that the great Washburne is little better than a small political Jeremy Diddler; that he cheated Wilson, of Iowa, out of the State Department, and has humbugged the President and disgusted Secretary Fish in naming Washburne's men for all the foreign appointments before retiring; that there is no love lost between Fish and Washburne; that Secretary Borie is tired of the gold-laced straight jacket of Admiral Porter, and will get out of it very soon; that Attorney General Hoar has had enough of Grant's Cabinet, and that Grant himself thinks the time for another reconstruction has come. From the same sources it further appears that at least half the republican Senators are sored with Grant's appointments; that the Senatorial disaffections against the administration are not limited to Sprague, Ross, Carl Schurz and Parson Brownlow by any means; that the party leaders in almost every State excepting Massachusetts and Illinois consider the President a poor stick, and that he will find it out in the coming fall elections; that, in short, in falling to bring about within sixty days the millennium of Titlebat Titmouse, "everything for everybody," the administration is a failure and "the party machine is smashed."

A few specifications of the sort of harmony which prevails among our republican contemporaries will serve to season this dish.

Isn't it a dainty dish To set before the king?

For instance, the patriotic free trade poets of the Post have a fling or two at some of General Grant's appointments; and then we learn from another quarter that it is because they have failed to be sent to take possession of their "castles in Spain." The facetious Dana next ceases to be funny, gets out of patience, gets in a rage and proceeds fervently and furiously to scold and scandalize the administration; whereupon it appears that it is because Dana has failed in his dreams of the Custom House, and even of a good whiskey district, which would enable him, in his coach and four and diamonds and gold chains, to shine like Sheridan Shook. Worst of all, Dana, dropping his mock heroics over Greeley, produces some biting revelations of the curiosities of a joint stock newspaper system calculated to petrify the Tribune philosopher; whereupon the enterprising Dana is brought face to face with a hundred thousand dollar libel suit, and there is a great fuss among the small fry in Philadelphia. With these things and the Sprague war still on in Rhode Island, and amid the general turmoil, noise and confusion in the republican camp, the formidable Fisk and his railway lawsuits are for the time eclipsed. When the politicians get into a Donnybrook "scrimmage" over the spoils Fisk must fall back, for he ceases to be the living sensation.

But where is all this mutiny and uproar among the powers that be to end? "We shall be broken up," says Senator Trumbull, "unless some administration will set the example, or some legislation will compel it, of making the price of office good behavior only." He says, moreover, that "the scenes and the scramble of the last month have been disgraceful," that Congress is becoming demoralized and paralyzed, and that unless we have a great reform in this business of the spoils "the political state of the country will be degraded beyond recovery." Our opinion is that a terrible recoil will come upon the corrupt and demoralized party in power, and that a wholesome political revolution will follow, in bringing a new party into the foreground. Thus, while the signs of the times indicate that the present administration will be a disastrous one to the republican party, we think it will be good for the country. In the policy which General Grant is pursuing of faithfully and rigidly carrying out the laws and the orders and the wishes of Congress the consequences are becoming apparent to the people, and thus the dominant party, through its own devices, is rapidly hurrying on the road to ruin. Andy Johnson, from his policy of opposition to Congress, kept this party alive and furnished it political capital for every election; General Grant, in giving to Congress and the party programme full sway, and in carrying out the party law of rotation in office with an unsparring hand, is in a fair way to the inauguration of a new and more startling and more progressive revolution than that which culminated in his election. We say, then, let him go on, and let it come. A sweeping revolution is the only remedy for universal corruption.

A MOVING SCENE.—The 1st of May (which, by the way, is near at hand, and is an anniversary very few people care to celebrate) is the period of many thrilling domestic tragedies. The following fearful sketch furnishes but a single instance of the horrors of the day:—The first thing in the morning Pater Familias tears himself from the arms of his family. Then Mrs. P. F. commences tearing around. Baby P. F. is in tears at short intervals throughout the day. Little six year old P. F. is tearing the parlor curtains in strips to make a Grecian bend for her "ingruber" doll; and the young lady P. F. lackadaisically murmurs "Oh, dear, this moving is t-o-o-a-r-r-rible!" Immediately after May-day Mrs. P. F. is compelled to "sow tares," many and oft.

The News from Cuba.

It will be seen by our correspondence from Cuba, published to-day in another column, that the war still continues in several districts of the island, without much change in the positions of the parties. According to the government accounts one thousand insurgents are still in the field, under command of Cabada, in the vicinity of Trinidad; the Governor of Remedios, who had returned from a military excursion through his district, announces that he has made arrangements to put down the insurrection in that vicinity, which we take to mean that it was not yet put down; and in Nuevitas extensive preparations are being made for a campaign against General Quesada, who still holds all the country around Puerto Principe. From the Eastern insurgents we have only an appeal from Generals Marmol and Figueroa for arms and recognition of their belligerent rights.

In Havana men were arriving freely from Spain to replace the losses of the Spanish army, but they came miserably clad and unprovided with any of the elements for war. The spirit of the volunteers in Havana, however, provides them amply immediately on arrival, and they are at once sent to the scene of active operations. A battalion of negro troops has also been sent to the field from Havana, being the first, we believe, that has been put in active service. The pressure upon the treasury has led the government to contemplate increasing the present tariff of import duties. The war is now, in fact, a war of resources. From Spain the colonial authorities can hope for nothing but naked men in the shape of war material. Everything else must be provided from the resources of the colony, and these the government is pressing to the utmost. On the part of the Cubans the question is merely one of endurance. There is great difficulty, if not an impossibility, in driving them from the field if they choose to hold it in small bands adhering to the Fabian policy.

GENERAL LEE IN A NEW MOVEMENT.—The action of General Lee, as President of Washington College, Virginia, in taking up the movement for practical and technical education in this country is likely to make as great an impression upon our old foggy schools and colleges as he did in military tactics upon our old foggy commanders in the palmy days of the rebellion. He proposes to place Washington College in the front rank of the march of modern ideas by adding practical instruction in agriculture, mechanics, engineering and chemistry to its present list of studies. If he succeeds in doing so the old fashioned institutions, where the arts of words and of chopping logic, with a smattering of the dead languages only are taught, will soon be left in the lurch by the new system. The old schools must admit the new ideas of the age or go under.

A CHANCE FOR THE YANKEES.—The Waterbury (Conn.) American states that a couple of its townsmen have just returned from a tour through Virginia and as far south as Selma, Ala. They report that the country is looking well as far as natural advantages go, but that there is a sad lack of industry and enterprise among the inhabitants, which might be supplied by an infusion of Yankee pluck, energy and ingenuity. If the Yankees don't take advantage of the opportunity it is pretty certain while immigration from abroad will—while poor Sambo perishes by starvation at the crossroads.

SELLING THE GOOD WILL.—People sometimes find it easier to sell than to deliver what they sell, and this often happens when they trade on that rather immaterial sort of property the favor they have themselves acquired in any business. Ostermeyer was carman for a mercantile house, and, going out of the business, sold his right to Coultas, another carman, the mercantile house assenting that Coultas might have the work so long as he did it properly. Coultas paid with his note. Soon after he lost the employment by neglect and then refused to cash the note, and Ostermeyer sued him, the judgment being that Coultas must pay the money.

PROGRESS OF THE WOMEN'S RIGHTS MOVEMENT.—An Iowa paper states that as a result of Anna Dickinson's late lecture in Des Moines a lady has been working at the tinners' trade. She will go into the horsehoesing business next, and won't care a tinker's blessing what people think about it, either.

WHAT ONE RAILROAD KING SAYS OF ANOTHER.—That he (the other) will within three years be the richest or the poorest man in New York.

NINE YEARS OLD.—The car concerned in the accident on the Long Island Railroad had been in use nine years. It was not a first rate car at any time, and it was in use on a road in notoriously bad order. Such a car on such a road might be worn out three times in nine years. It was this patched up ruin that first gave way, and the slewing of the wheels on a worn out track led to this murderous disaster. Here is a clear case of criminal negligence for the courts. Let the damages be such as to confiscate this road. Railroad men, by such an example, may find it economical to make their roads safe.

ANOTHER NINTH CLASS.—Old public school No. 7, old public school No. 14 and old public school No. 3 have now formed social organizations of the former members of the ninth class in each. The formation of these societies is a sign of the times. Hitherto we have had in our city all sorts of organizations of outsiders—Puritans' clubs, St. Patrick's clubs, St. George's clubs, &c.; but these ninth class societies indicate the organization of the genuine New Yorkers—the chaps who were schoolboys here.

BASE BAWLERS.—Sprague and Abbott, they are both good on "bats."

OFFICIAL MURDER.—The most brutally bungling piece of business that has appeared in print lately is the story of the hanging of Dowe at Prince Edward Island. He fell sixteen feet to the ground by the breaking of the rope, was picked up alive, and while preparations to hang him again were in progress came fully to his senses, and so was taken out to a second attempt. This time some of the suspensory apparatus gave way and he fell so far that his feet touched the ground, and finally men on the scaffold drew him up by the rope and he was so held forty minutes.

Italian Opera in London—Miss Kellogg.

It will be seen by a private letter from London, published in another part of the paper, which was written by one of the highest and most distinguished men in England, that our charming American prima donna, Miss Kellogg, is not less popular and appreciated by the English than by her own countrymen. The writer takes rather a despairing view of the prospect for Italian opera in London, but thinks that if the opera manager can get Miss Kellogg there will be hope of success. "I can assure you," he says, "we cannot do without her. There is no one to take her place." He urges the gentleman to whom he writes to persuade her to go to London. This is very flattering to Miss Kellogg, and shows how highly she is appreciated in England. In fact, she has taken the first rank in her profession both here and in England. She is the only artist here who can fill our opera houses, and, as we see by the programme for the first performance of Rossini's grand work, the "Messe Solennelle," she is specially selected to take the most prominent part. We cannot afford to part with our prima donna for a long time, but as the British like her so much and cannot establish Italian opera in London without her, we have no objection to lend her—that is, provided she wishes to go—for a season or two. Her talents and our magnanimity in this case may have the happy effect of cementing the entente cordiale between the two nations.

SPRAGUE'S PLATFORM.—The platform of Sprague's new party fills forty-one columns of the Congressional Globe. It is made up of what is called "the voice of the people," an incongruous jumble of universal complaint at everything and everybody. Goddard's letter to Sprague is not included; but Sprague ought by all means to put it in, for it is as much a part of the evidence to have an expression of the irritation of the millionaires as to have expression of the satisfaction of the other side. Sprague's admirers had no idea that he would print their letters—names and all.

The Adjournment of the Corps Legislatif.

The French Chamber of Deputies has adjourned sine die. The closing scene seems to have been at once interesting and instructive. The prospect of good air, ease and summer leisure seems to have made them all jubilant. The happy heart of the joyful assembly found expression in language which was sharply expressive of its twofold division. The government members could find no more suitable words to express their feelings than "Vive l'Empereur!" The opposition members, more, perhaps, in playful banter than from any other cause, raised the counter cry, "Vive la Liberté!" With those dividing cries the assembly separated to meet no more until a fresh election shall have determined once more how Napoleon stands with the French people.

These parting cries are by no means un suggestive. That they were made is proof that the French people are by no means a unit in regard to the Emperor and to the policy which is now being pursued by the government. That they could be made is proof that France is making some progress in constitutional government. It is well when men can differ so widely and yet labor together. It is difficult, in fact, any longer to doubt that Napoleon is honestly striving—and striving with a larger measure of success than the outside world is willing to believe—to give France the blessings of constitutional government. France has a Parliament, and if this Parliament has not the privilege or the power to initiate it has at least the right to question, to discuss, to ventilate public sentiment. This is something. If this is not all the French people want it seems to promise that what they want may yet be obtained.

It is undeniable, however, that those cheers and counter cheers furnish the keynote to the music which will ring over France, and which will echo and re-echo until the approaching elections are ended. We have no good reason to believe that the elections will not result in a grand government victory. But the opposition will do its best. The struggle in many centres will be keen, and plain and direct language will be used—language which will be the reverse of pleasing to the Emperor and his satellites. The great deeds of the Third Napoleon will be chanted by many Homers and many Virgils; but the song of opposition may be quite as musical and a little more matter-of-fact. From the present time until the beginning of June, when the result of the struggle will be fully known, times will be lively in France. If the French people do not endorse the Emperor's programme the foreign policy of France is certain to become dangerously aggressive. If it is otherwise—if the government has a triumphant majority—it may be taken for granted that peace abroad and reform at home will be the policy of the immediate future. The chances at present are in favor of the Emperor; but chances are not certainties.

A GOOD REVIVAL.—The revival of the Mayor's Court—a thing not heard of for many years—supplies a great want in our city. It is an easy tribunal, where the people get plain, straightforward justice from oppressors and swindlers of all sorts, and where lawyers have no standing. Anciently there was an Alderman's court also, and we might have this sort of tribunal in every ward, only we would first have to change the character of our Aldermen.

"ALL QUIET ON THE POTOMAC."—Let no dog bark.

FISK IN JERSEY.—The simple plan that they shall take who have the power and they shall keep who can is the plan favored by Mr. Fisk, of the Erie Railroad, in his collision with property owners on the Passaic river. He claims a right of way that the men in possession dispute, and pending discussion in court he endeavors to take forcible possession. If the owners will get a cannon and resist force with force, thus initiating war, the public will see the necessity of effectually stopping the Fisk style of operations.

WHAT CAN'T BE SAID BY GRANT.—Save me from my "Friends."

SHAKESPEARE IN WASHINGTON.—SPRAGUE AS RICHARD III.—"Oh, may such 'purp'le tears be always shed by those who wish the downfall of our house."

The City Gas Monoply—Prospect of Relief.

From Albany we learn that the Legislature entertains a really serious intention to attempt something in the way of relief for the citizens of New York and Brooklyn from the exactions and manifold and uncertain charges of our metropolitan gas companies. Action was taken in the matter by the Assembly yesterday, when a bill, embracing four very important points, with a number of clauses of discipline and detail, having this result in view, was passed by a vote of ninety-four to sixteen. This measure provides that by its operation the gas companies shall not charge a rent for meters, that they shall be obliged to at all times keep on a full pressure of gas of good quality, that no deposits of money shall be taken from subscribers, and that incoming tenants of houses or apartments shall not be liable for the amount of any gas bill contracted and due by a former occupant. A board to be called "The Board of Gas Examiners," to be made up of three eminent chemists familiar with the manufacture of gas, residing in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, to be appointed by the respective Mayors, shall hold office for three years, and have power to commission inspectors of gas, who shall report to the board on every matter connected with gas material, its illuminating power, supply, purity or otherwise, &c. One thousand cubic feet of gas to be furnished at a cost, inclusive of the United States internal revenue tax, not to exceed three dollars. Many other clauses, equally necessary for the public comfort and general household economy of our citizens on this side and across the East river are proposed. It is to be hoped that the State Senate will pass the measure at once, particularly after the record of such a heavy vote in its favor by the members of the Assembly.

PORTUGAL.—FINANCIAL REFORM.—The Portuguese Cortes have met. The great question is the state of the finances. Taxation is heavy, ever oppressive, and yet the expenditures exceed the revenues. With laudable energy the Ministers have set themselves to the reduction of taxation, the improvement of the revenue, the payment of the floating debt, and the more equitable distribution of burdens. A little of this Portuguese spirit here would be of some value.

HOW IS THIS?—An insane man with money in his possession wandered into a drinking shop in the city and the proprietor took from him three thousand four hundred dollars and delivered to the police authorities the man—and the money!

IMPORTANT ARMY ORDER.—General Sherman has issued orders by direction of the War Department for the resumption of the recruiting service for the United States Army. There are to be four general superintendents, stationed respectively at New York city, Cincinnati, St. Louis and San Francisco. This is a somewhat significant movement, in view of the policy inaugurated by the new administration for the curtailment of army and all other federal expenditures.

LEE IN THE WHITE HOUSE.—The difference between Grant and Johnson is in nothing more evident than in their relations with men of the rebellion. Grant may invite Lee to dinner, may appoint Longstreet to high office, may otherwise favor Southern men once our foes, but there is no fear in the country that by these steps the sharp line of distinction between loyalty and treason will be rubbed out or even blurred; but Johnson could not do half this without twice the suspicion of his motives and tendency.

SWINDLERS.—All our swindlers come from the rural districts. City life is life learning, in so far as a little of it is dangerous. All our men who are great in the various spheres of intellectual activity are men to the manner born or who have had a city life of many years, and all our sharpeners are fellows but two or three years from the country.

THIRTY, DULL AND IMPUDENT.—Two committees of the Legislature, on duty in the metropolis the past winter, spent over eight hundred dollars in brandy, wine and cigars, and two hundred and eighty-five dollars in tickets for the theatres, and have sent the bill in as expenses that the State must pay. At what point does this thing stop? What is the limit of expenses, and is there any other limit than that which may be made by the accidental modesty of some member?

DISPROPORTIONATE.—Two legislative committees that visited the city this winter have returned the following items of expense:—Brandy and wine, \$395; cigars, \$412; medical attendance, \$55. "Only that bread to all that sack!" With over eight hundred dollars spent in putting our representatives in the doctors' hands, and only fifty-five dollars spent in curing them, we must conclude that the doctors were very moderate.

COAT TAILS.—Apparently the world is paved with coat tails. Sprague cannot take a step in any direction but he gets on one.

Male Diplomacy—A Scrap of History.

We were always aware that when the French invaded Mexico they were allowed for a long time to make New Orleans a base of operations. There they obtained mules and materials of transportation sufficient to furnish the armies of General Lorencez and Marshal Forey in their advances on the Mexican capital. New Orleans was for more than a year nothing but a magazine for French use. We observe now, by our Washington correspondence, that it has been discovered that all this was done in accordance with orders given by Mr. Seward.

It is a curious fact that while this French supply business was going on strict injunctions were given along our whole Mexican frontier and at our seaports to let no munitions of war pass out to the assistance of the Mexicans who were struggling for the preservation of the republic. We know of stacks of rusted muskets lying to-day upon the Arizona frontier which were detained during this period by our government. By